

Oxford

Democrat.

NO. 16, VOLUME 8, NEW SERIES.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1848.

OLD SERIES, NO. 24, VOLUME 17.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

C. W. Ellett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS
IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms—
the proprietor not being accountable for any error
beyond the amount charge for the advertisement.—
A reasonable deduction will be made for payments
in advance.

BOOK and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

EDUCATION.

TO THE TEACHERS OF COMMON
SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY
OF OXFORD.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE for OXFORD COUNTY, will be held, the present year, at SOUTH PARIS VILLAGE, commencing on MONDAY, the 23d of SEPTEMBER, and closing on FRIDAY, the 6th of OCTOBER next. Board will be furnished at \$1.50 for males and \$1.25 for females, per week. A committee has been appointed in this Village to aid applicants in obtaining places, consisting of MESSRS. E. P. HINDS, Principal of the "OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE"; WILLIAM DEERING and THOMAS HERSEY, who will cheerfully lend any assistance in their power.

TEACHERS OF OXFORD: You are, one and all, male and female, cordially invited to attend the Institute. Do you need inducements?—Experience has taught you, that the pleasures and advantages are abundantly sufficient.—Who, that attended last year, will not hail the return of a like opportunity with pleasure and satisfaction? Who, that met with new found friends and mingled with congenial spirits on that occasion, that listened to the voice of instruction, and treasured up lessons of wisdom and intelligence for future use, could be induced, from any ordinary considerations, to neglect the golden opportunity?

In addition to mere personal views of this matter, permit me to say, that your duties and obligations are constantly increasing, as the public become more enlightened on this subject.

PARENTS HAVE NEW CLAIMS UPON YOU. They begin to see and to feel, that their children are as dear to them as their flocks and their herds, and deserve quite as much care at their hands; that moral and intellectual acquisitions constitute a surer dependence, than mere money, for a useful and happy life; that just and manly principles of conduct, and enlightened, well furnished intellects, are a far better inheritance, than "broad acres," or ships, or merchandise. When these views of the subject, is added the idea, that early impressions are seldom effaced, that the consequences of your instructions and example, the boundless future can alone reveal; that the buds of hope under your care and culture are to bloom hereafter and to bloom forever, you cannot fail to feel the strongest solicitude to discharge your duties faithfully. Parents do well, therefore, in demanding better and higher qualifications in the instructors of their children; and you, who have hitherto met their more moderate demands, will now meet those of a superior description.

WILL you not then avail your selves of every opportunity to prepare for the work?—Will you not seek occasion to become acquainted with all the improvements, and avail yourselves of all the instrumentalities which reason, conscience and enlightened experience command, that with good hearts and well educated, widely stored intellects, you may be able to bring forth from your own resources, things new and old, to bless all within the sphere of your labor?

YOUR COUNTRY, TOO, HAS NEW CLAIMS UPON YOU. Advancement is now the universal cry. The spirit of improvement pervades all classes. The great army of progress in human affairs have enrolled teachers among their number, and you ought to occupy the front ranks. Let the interests of the common school receive the influence of this forward movement, especially when you must be satisfied, that all our institutions, scientific and literary, moral and religious, social and political, inseparable as they are to us, exciting the applause and admiration of the world, as they do, depend, in the true and just sense of the term, ON RIGHT EDUCATION. When this shall be disregarded, all will be lost; the pride and glory of our country will have passed away forever. The elements of her prosperity, of her safety even, are in the hands of instructors. See to it, that you are prepared to do your duty, elevate the school teacher to the patriot, and deserve the reputation, whether the unthinking give it to you or not, of public benefactors.

Need it be added, THE WORLD HAVE NEW CLAIMS UPON YOU. It was a noble sentiment of the Roman poet, Terence, "I am a man, and therefore nothing human is indifferent to my regard." Nor can it be so with any good man.

Can you contemplate the condition of other nations, without recognizing the brotherhood of man, and feeling the emotions of generous sympathy for your race? Because the Pilgrim Fathers brought with them the school and the school master, and left us an inheritance of civil liberty and equality, have we no heart to feel

for the down trodden and the oppressed? Can we forget, that "God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth?" And what has largely contributed to create the difference?—Education and the want of it. Think you, that with a knowledge of the principles of liberty and equal rights, such as are taught daily to the school boy in our favored land, men could be crushed beneath the bloody ear of despotism? Education, therefore, universal education is the cause of humanity; and although you are not required to go abroad as missionaries to dispense the blessings of freedom, you are required to enlarge your hearts, liberalize your sentiments, extend your views and examine the subjects and consequences connected with your calling, and do your duty at home. If you are not obliged to battle for liberty, will you not be unwearied in your efforts to improve and perpetuate it? Say not, you have nothing to do in these grave matters. The vast ocean itself is made up of single drops. The faithful and well qualified instructor, in his quiet District School, should consider, that he is adding his contribution to that of others throughout the world to make up the vast ocean of human enjoyment.

In this noble ministry to the happiness of the world, female teachers have their full share of duties and responsibilities. Formed by nature for the more peaceful walks of life, with minds more exquisitely attuned to the lovely, the beautiful and the true, they are admirably adapted to bring young minds into harmony with their own. It has nearly grown into a maxim, that no man was ever truly great, who had not a good mother. And was not that good mother, when a child, the pupil of some worthy teacher? While it is admitted with sorrow, that we have too few good mothers, it should be remembered, that the way to increase their number, and the number of good fathers too, is to place children early under the right kind of female instruction. Let them here, in the fresh morning of life, feel the influence of milder suns and gentler dews. Then comes the voice of instruction, "like the sweet South breathing over a bank of violets, sealing and giving life;" then lower over the dear loved ones the wings of affection and sympathy; then beams upon them the light of virtue, benevolence and truth, revealing elements of character, which the practical eye discovers and the skillful hand fashioning into forms of symmetry, beauty and excellency.

FRIENDS: If this invitation, from length or from any other cause, fail to interest you, come to the Institute and seek for interest and gratification in the instruction it proposes to impart.

STEPHEN EMERY,
Member of Board
of Education for
Oxford County.

PARIS, Aug. 17, 1848.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Mechanics' Journal.

Origin and progress of the Arts.

Some of the most useful arts must be nearly coeval with the human race; for food, clothing and habitation, even in their rudest forms require some art. Many other arts are of such antiquity as to place the inventors beyond the reach of tradition. Some have gradually crept into existence, and been perfected without the merit of invention belonging to any; while others have been lost and invented anew; e.g., tortoise shell; and Egyptian quills.

The busy mind, accustomed to combining in things cannot rest, till it finds or imagines a beginning to every art. Thus Bacchus is attributed the invention of wine; and to Staphylus the mixture of water with wine.

The bow and arrow are ascribed to Sisyphus, although a weapon in universal use before

the introduction of better arms. Spinning, weaving and habitation, even in their rudest forms

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TITLES OF ACTS
Passed during the Twenty-Eighth Legislature,
A. D. 1843.

AN ACT additional respecting the Augusta Water Power Company; to adjust and correct the valuation and state tax of the towns of Nobleboro, Bristol and Damariscotta; to incorporate the town of Mansel; to increase the salaries of the Judge and Register of Probate for the county of Piscataquis; changing the name of meeting of the County Commissioners in the county of Washington; to authorize the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company to increase its capital stock; to increase the capital stock of the Freeman's Bank; to revive and establish the Great Falls & South Berwick Branch Railroad Company; for the preservation of bridges; respecting the legality of town meetings; to amend the forty-first chapter of the Revised Statutes; to unite the Great Falls and South Berwick Branch Railroad Company in Maine, with the Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company in New Hampshire; to incorporate the Bank of Hallowell; to provide in part for the expansion of government; to authorize the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company to increase its capital stock; to change the name of the "Salterwater Falls Company"; and to extend the time of completing its works; to protect certain buildings against fire; in addition to an act to establish the York and Cumberland Railroad Company; in addition to the thirty-second chapter of the Revised Statutes; additional to "an act to establish a Board of Education;" to establish the salary of the Judge of Probate for the county of York; relative to the partition of real estate; to incorporate the proprietors of Boothbay Bridge; to incorporate the proprietors of Carrabut Falls Bridge; in further regulation of the annual school funds; to incorporate the President, Directors & Company of theenzie Bank of Bangor; qualifying the act incorporating the Kennebec Mutual Insurance Company; additional to an act establishing the county of Piscataquis; to enlarge the powers of constables in executing civil process; to amend an act incorporating the town of Mansel, approved June third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; to divide the town of Harrington and to incorporate the town of Milbridge; to regulate the sale of hair; to incorporate the Lincoln Fire Mutual Insurance Company; to authorize the laying out of a road over tide waters in the town of Bowdoinham; to incorporate the Foxcroft Village Fire Company; to incorporate the Southwick Steam Manufacturing Company; to renew the charter of the Great Works Bridge and to grant further time for the construction thereof; to incorporate the Little River Canal Company for the improvement of Wells Harbor; to authorize the laying out a road over tide waters in the town of Westport; to incorporate the Rumford Falls Bridge Company; in addition to an act establishing town courts, approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-four; to incorporate the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; in addition to an act to establish the Franklin and Kennebec Railroad Company; to incorporate the Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company; respecting school needs; authorizing the County Commissioners of the county of Hancock to lay out a road over tide waters; relating to the duties of the reporters of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; to incorporate the Birch Island Boom Corporation; to incorporate the Boring Room Company; in addition to the sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes; to set off a part of Ossipee and annex the same to the town of Naples; regulating costs in the indictments against towns; to incorporate the towns of East Thomaston and South Thomaston; to establish the Belfast and Waterville Railroad Company; to incorporate the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company; to amend the act to incorporate the city of Bath; to authorize the city of Portland to aid the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad; addition to "an act to incorporate the city of Bangor;" to incorporate the Portland Sugar Company; to change the names of certain persons; requiring certain contracts to be in writing; authorizing the Portland, Sagadahock and Portland Railroad Company to increase their capital stock for other purposes; respecting the Villages district in Brunswick; additional to an act entitled "an act additional to an act to incorporate the proprietors of the Falls Sluiceway in Calais;" to prevent disturbances of religious worship; to incorporate the Baskahagan Falls Dam Company; to incorporate the South Thomaston Railroad Company; authorizing Samuel Thompson to maintain a dam and slip on Kozar river; to incorporate the Forks and Carratunk Steam Navigation Company; for the regulation of school funds in the town of Newry; to incorporate the town of Maine; to incorporate the North Wayne Seye Company; additional to "an act to incorporate the Cherryfield-Bangs Company;" to regulate the taking of alewives in the stream leading from Gray's pond, in the town of Sedgwick and Brooksville; to authorize the County Commissioners of the county of Lincoln to lay out a road over tide waters making further provision for locating school-houses in certain cases; to increase the capital stock of the York Manufacturing Company; to repeal chapter nine of the Statutes of eighteen hundred and forty-seven; to incorporate the Bangor, Gorham and Messalonsuke Lake Stage Company; to make the partition of time between banks in common of two mills; to establish the North Haven Bridge Company; to authorize the town of Milo to erect and maintain a toll bridge for a limited time; relating to judicial proceedings; for the regulation of banking laws; to incorporate the trustees of Union Academy at Oldtown; to authorize certain persons to prosecute and defend suits at law; relating to certain bankrupt defences; to incorporate the trustees of Limington Academy; giving further rights to tenants in common; granting W. W. Farnsworth to a right of re-leasing Township No. 5 Range 5; to amend chapter fourteen of the Revised Statutes; to change the name of the town of Mansel; additional in relation to hawkers and peddlers; relating to corporations; to regulate the fishing in Damariscotta river, in the county of Lincoln; additional to an act entitled "an act to incorporate the South Bay Meadow Dam Company," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; to increase the capital of the Biddeford Bank; giving further time to re-lease lands forfeited to the State for non payment of taxes and for the disposition of lands which may hereafter become forfeited; to increase the salary of the Deputy Warden of the State Prison; additional to "an act to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks," approved August 7th, 1840; to incorporate the Maine Telegraph Company; to divide the town of Wilson and annex the same to the towns of Greenville, Shirley and Ellingtonville; to incorporate the proprietors of the Summer Powder Mills; additional to the sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes; additional to "an act to incorporate the town of Thomaston and South Thomaston;" to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate; to incorporate the Bank of Waldo; to incorporate the Bank of Berwick; additional to the one hundred and fifty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes; to incorporate the Eastern Telegraph Company; additional to "an act to incorporate the proprietors of the Wiscasset Bridge;" to treasury bond freely forty years, and "never change the names of certain persons; making surrenders."

further provisions for the arrest of offenders; in addition to "an act to establish the Great Falls and South Berwick Branch Railroad Company;" giving to laborers on lumber a lien thereon; in addition to "an act to secure to married women their rights in property;" additional in relation to the Maine Bank; to establish a preventive police in the towns of Berwick and South Berwick; to regulate the same; to incorporate the West Somerset Agricultural Society; to incorporate the Neptune Bank; to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate in Somerset county; to amend the fifth chapter of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-seven; to incorporate the Chesuncook Steam Navigation Company; to amend the one hundred and forty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes; to incorporate the Augusta Savings Bank; authorizing the assessment of a certain tax upon the town of Bridgton; to amend an act entitled "an act granting appeals from the decisions of County Commissioners;" to improve the Carlton Stream in Troy for running logs and other lumber; in relation to the lien of mechanics and others upon vessels; for the relief of the towns of Fryeburg and Denmark; to incorporate the East Washington Bank; additional to "an act to modify and revise all acts for the government of the Insane Hospital and for other purposes," approved August 23, 1847; to incorporate the Moose River Dam Company; to amend the one hundred and sixteenth chapter of the Revised Statutes; in addition to the sixteenth chapter of the Revised Statutes; regulating the hours of labor; to appropriate and assess on the inhabitants of the State a tax of two hundred thousand seven hundred fifty-seven dollars and twenty-three cents, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine; to establish the Androscoggin Railroad Company; to establish the Lewis and Topsham Railroad Company; to establish the Somersett and Kennebec Railroad Company; to improve the rights of fishermen; in relation to the rights reserved for public uses; additional to the relief of poor debtors; in addition to one hundred and twenty-sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes; additional to an act to incorporate the Sabattus Falls River Company; to provide for the payment of accounts of the state, and additional to "an act to incorporate the Hudson Lake Dam Company;" to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate for the county of York; relative to the partition of real estate; to incorporate the proprietors of Boothbay Bridge; to incorporate the proprietors of Carrabut Falls Bridge; in further regulation of the annual school funds; to incorporate the President, Directors & Company of theenzie Bank of Bangor; qualifying the act incorporating the Kennebec Mutual Insurance Company; additional to an act establishing the county of Piscataquis; to enlarge the powers of constables in executing civil process; to amend an act incorporating the town of Mansel, approved June third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; to divide the town of Harrington and to incorporate the town of Milbridge; 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TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

When the President has given his official sanction to a bill which has passed congress usage requires that he shall notify the House in which it originated of that fact. The mode of giving this notification has been by an oral message delivered by his private secretary.

Having thus done, I have signed and sealed an act entitled "an act to establish the territorial government of Oregon." I deem it proper, under existing circumstances, to communicate the

further provisions for the arrest of offenders; in addition to "an act to establish the Great Falls and South Berwick Branch Railroad Company;" giving to laborers on lumber a lien thereon; in addition to "an act to secure to married women their rights in property;" additional in relation to the Maine Bank; to establish a preventive police in the towns of Berwick and South Berwick; to regulate the same; to incorporate the West Somerset Agricultural Society; to incorporate the Neptune Bank; to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate in Somerset county; to amend the fifth chapter of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-seven; to incorporate the Chesuncook Steam Navigation Company; to amend the one hundred and forty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes; to incorporate the Augusta Savings Bank; authorizing the assessment of a certain tax upon the town of Bridgton; to amend an act entitled "an act granting appeals from the decisions of County Commissioners;" to improve the Carlton Stream in Troy for running logs and other lumber; 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to regulate the sale of hair; to incorporate the Lincoln Fire Mutual Insurance Company; to authorize the laying out of a road over tide waters in the town of Westport; to incorporate the Foxcroft Village Fire Company; to incorporate the Southwick Steam Manufacturing Company; to renew the charter of the Great Works Bridge and to grant further time for the construction thereof; to incorporate the Little River Canal Company; to authorize the laying out a road over tide waters in the town of Westport; to incorporate the Rumford Falls Bridge Company; in addition to an act establishing town courts, approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-four; to incorporate the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; in addition to an act to establish the Franklin and Kennebec Railroad Company; to incorporate the Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company; respecting school needs; authorizing the County Commissioners of the county of Hancock to lay out a road over tide waters; relating to the duties of the reporters of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; to incorporate the Birch Island Boom Corporation; to incorporate the Boring Room Company; in addition to the sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes; to set off a part of Ossipee and annex the same to the town of Naples; regulating costs in the indictments against towns; to incorporate the towns of East Thomaston and South Thomaston; to establish the Belfast and Waterville Railroad Company; to incorporate the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company; to amend the act to incorporate the city of Bath; to authorize the city of Portland to aid the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad; addition to "an act to incorporate the city of Bangor;" to incorporate the Portland Sugar Company; to change the names of certain persons; requiring certain contracts to be in writing; authorizing the Portland, Sagadahock and Portland Railroad Company to increase their capital stock for other purposes; respecting the Villages district in Brunswick; additional to an act entitled "an act additional to an act to incorporate the proprietors of the Falls Sluiceway in Calais;" to prevent disturbances of religious worship; to incorporate the Baskahagan Falls Dam Company; to incorporate the South Thomaston Railroad Company; authorizing Samuel Thompson to maintain a dam and slip on Kozar river; to incorporate the Forks and Carratunk Steam Navigation Company; for the regulation of school funds in the town of Newry; to incorporate the town of Maine; to incorporate the North Wayne Seye Company; additional to "an act to incorporate the Cherryfield-Bangs Company;" to regulate the taking of alewives in the stream leading from Gray's pond, in the town of Sedgwick and Brooksville; to authorize the County Commissioners of the county of Lincoln to lay out a road over tide waters making further provision for locating school-houses in certain cases; to increase the capital stock of the York Manufacturing Company; to repeal chapter nine of the Statutes of eighteen hundred and forty-seven; to incorporate the Bangor, Gorham and Messalonsuke Lake Stage Company; to make the partition of time between banks in common of two mills; to establish the North Haven Bridge Company; to authorize the town of Milo to erect and maintain a toll bridge for a limited time; relating to judicial proceedings; for the regulation of banking laws; to incorporate the trustees of Union Academy at Oldtown; to authorize certain persons to prosecute and defend suits at law; relating to certain bankrupt defences; to incorporate the trustees of Limington Academy; giving further rights to tenants in common; granting W. W. Farnsworth to a right of re-leasing Township No. 5 Range 5; to amend chapter fourteen of the Revised Statutes; to change the name of the town of Mansel; additional in relation to hawkers and peddlers; relating to corporations; to regulate the fishing in Damariscotta river, in the county of Lincoln; additional to an act entitled "an act to incorporate the South Bay Meadow Dam Company," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; to increase the capital of the Biddeford Bank; giving further time to re-lease lands forfeited to the State for non payment of taxes and for the disposition of lands which may hereafter become forfeited; to increase the salary of the Deputy Warden of the State Prison; additional to "an act to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks," approved August 7th, 1840; to incorporate the Maine Telegraph Company; to divide the town of Wilson and annex the same to the towns of Greenville, Shirley and Ellingtonville; to incorporate the proprietors of the Summer Powder Mills; additional to the sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes; additional to "an act to incorporate the town of Thomaston and South Thomaston;" to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate; to incorporate the Bank of Waldo; to incorporate the Bank of Berwick; additional to the one hundred and fifty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes; to incorporate the Eastern Telegraph Company; additional to "an act to incorporate the proprietors of the Wiscasset Bridge;" to treasury bond freely forty years, and "never change the names of certain persons; making surrenders."

We have enjoyed the blessings of freedom to a greater extent than any other people, ancient or modern, under a government which has preserved order and secured to every citizen life, liberty and property. We have now become an example for imitation to the whole world. The friends of freedom in every clime point with admiration to our institutions. Shall we, then, at the moment when the people of Europe are devoting all their energies in the attempt to assimilate their institutions to our own, peril all our blessings by dispersing the lessons of experience, and refusing to tread in the footsteps which our fathers have trodden? And for what cause would we endanger our glorious Union? The Missouri compromise contains a prohibition of slavery throughout all that vast region extending 12-12 degrees along the Pacific, from the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes to that of 49 degrees, and east from that ocean to and beyond the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Why, then, should our institutions be endangered because it is proposed to submit to the people of the remainder of our newly acquired territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, embracing less than four degrees of latitude, the question, whether, in the language of the Texas compromise, they "shall be admitted (as a state) into the Union with or without slaves?" Is this a question to be passed to such extremes by existing partisans on the one side or the other, in regard to our newly acquired distant possessions on the Pacific, as to endanger the union of thirty glorious states, which have gone before us, and settle this dangerous question on the Missouri compromise, or some other equitable plan, which will prove satisfactory to the different portions of the Union?

Holding as we do, that the executive authority for the whole Union, and bound to guard the rights of all, I should be constrained, by a sense of duty, to withhold my official sanction from any measure which would conflict with this important object.

I cannot more appropriately close this message by quoting from the funeral address of the father of his country. His warning voice can never be heard in vain to the American people. If the spirit of prophecy had distinctly presented to his view, more than a half century ago, the present distracted condition of his country, the language which he then employed could not have been more appropriate than it is to the present occasion. He declared:

"The unity of government which constitutes one people is also, next, dear to you. It is so, so far, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, of your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes, and from different quarters, many arts will be taken, in your minds, to disintegrate this truth—that the unity of government which constitutes one people is also, next, dear to you. It is so, so far, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, of your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. 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But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes, and from different quarters, many arts will be taken, in your minds, to disintegrate

part thus organized, will set themselves first about abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. Then they will prevent the extension of slavery into the highlands of New Mexico and California—places where it cannot be supposed it will ever exist. Then the slaves must be emancipated in the Southern States, according to Arthur Tappan, Garrison, &c. When these things are accomplished, which will occur in the first few hours of the Administration, the party will dissolve into its original elements.

Part of these elements will adhere to one Tarin, part to another—some to this, some to that measure—while still another part will revel in the intoxication of delight at the immense amount of good they have been able to accomplish!

Some may say they doubt this. We say we have the best of reasons for believing and even knowing it. We might enumerate these reasons in full, had we room; but as it is, a few must suffice. Mr. Van Buren has always acted, and been influenced by his friends, as expediency or popularity dictated. It was so when he gave his casting vote against the liberty of speech and the press in the Southern States. It was so when one of his bosom friends introduced the two-thirds rule, at his suggestion, into the National Convention, so as to strangle Richard M. Johnson and secure Martin Van Buren for Vice President in his place. It was so when these same bosom friends in '41, undertook to kill this same two-thirds rule, for fear it would kill Mr. Van Buren. This rule was, then, the perfection of the democracy, when it brought life and honor to its author; but the wand of despotism, when it brought to him defeat and overthrow. Now, Mr. Van Buren reprobates and condemns a National Convention—the only one before which his name has not been presented either for President or Vice President—for the very reasons which made him either President or Vice President, when in fact those Conventions were first induced at his suggestion and for his benefit. Who, then, will be so foolish, so wilfully blind, as not to know that his present position is the result of personal ambition, not to say revenge, and the hope of future glory. And who, while looking at the past, can fail to see, that his ship of State will be managed and controlled by the men who elevate him to power.

From all this, every Republican, every true Democrat, should leave that the safety, the happiness, and the true glory of the country require the election of CASS and BUTLER.

CAUCUS. The meeting of Democratic Representatives of this town on Saturday last, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the County and State Conventions was well attended.

Capt. LUTHER WASHBURN, was chosen Chairman, and WM. REED, Esq., Secretary.

CHARLES ANDREWS, GEORGE P. HOOTON, OREN THOMAS and ROBERT GRAY, were chosen Delegates.

B. C. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., JOHN PORTER and JOHN W. DEAMENT, were chosen Town Committee, for the ensuing year.

The meeting instructed the Delegates to use all fair and honorable means to secure the nomination of CHARLES W. WALTON, Esq., of Mexico, for County Attorney, and also the nomination of WM. K. KIRKALL, Esq., as Clerk of the Judicial Court.

The meeting adjourned to Saturday, the 21 day of Sept. next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature.

VAN BUREN'S **OBITER.** We find the following paragraph in a editorial in the Northampton Gazette:

"A distinguished lawyer from central New York, informed a friend of ours, last week, that they did not expect to give New York to Van Buren, or to prevent Taylor's election to the Presidency. All they expected to do was to come to his senses."

At 4 o'clock in the evening, the Bill was passed precisely as it came from the House, with the Wilmett Proviso attached. The Compromise amendment was rejected from by the following vote:

Ayes—Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradley, Bright, Cameron, Clark, Coggin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Elmer, Houghtaling, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Webster.

Noes—Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradley, Coggin, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Elmer, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, Webster.

In the House, on Friday the 11th, Mr. Vincent introduced the Oregon Bill, with the Senate's amendments. That was taken upon the Missouri Compromise, and rejected, yeas 121, nays 8.

In the Senate, Saturday, the 12th, the Oregon Bill, which had been returned from the House, was reintroduced to the amendment of the committee, securing the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific ocean, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Douglass moved that a committee of conference be appointed.

Mr. King suggested that the Senate must insist upon its amendment before it would be in order to ask a conference. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment (the Missouri compromise).

Mr. Benton said the first motion in order would be a motion to recede. He made that motion and asked the yeas and nays upon it.

After a good deal of discussion upon points of order, a motion was made to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which was negatived, Yeas 17, nays 3.

Mr. Benton hoped the vote would be taken in his motion to recede from the amendment. He had an anxious desire to adopt some mode of conciliation; and had always been against closing the Oregon Bill with any thing relating to California.

An amicable discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Bell, Peete, Davis, Westcott, Butler, Houghtaling, Turner, Yule, Johnson of Georgia, and others took part, and which had not concluded at 5 P. M., when the debate took a recess until 5 to 1 P. M.

Mr. Benton said that all talk about disunion was "sour and signify nothing," and that if any individual should attempt to raise the question of disunion, the women and children would catch him and tie him with a string until he came to his senses.

At 4 o'clock in the evening, the Bill was passed precisely as it came from the House, with the Wilmett Proviso attached. The Compromise amendment was rejected from by the following vote:

Ayes—Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradley, Bright, Cameron, Clark, Coggin, Davis,

Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Elmer, Houghtaling, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Webster.

Noes—Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradley, Coggin, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Elmer, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, Webster.

The amount of revenue at Boston for the week ending with the 18th inst., was \$4,553.22.

calculated to make whigs of democrats; but it has had an additional reverse effect in making democrats of whigs, among the volunteers and in the whole army; and this fact, depend upon it, will be made strikingly manifest in November. Those faithful, long tried and true friends of their country, Cass and Butler, will receive the vote of four-fifths at least, of the men who have served in Mexico.

CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE OREGON BILL.

In the SENATE, on Thursday, Aug. 10th, the discussion on the Oregon Bill was resumed.—Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, moved to lay the Bill on the table—motion lost, yeas 15, nays 36.—After considerable discussion of the various features of the Bill, Mr. Douglass moved an amendment in favor of extending the Missouri compromise to the Pacific Ocean, which was adopted by the following yeas:

Messes. Atkinson, Badger, Bell, Benton, Birrell, Boland, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Pearce, Sebastian, Sprague, of Del., Sturgeon, Turney and Underwood. Total 43.

The nays were—Moses, Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Brees, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Elmer, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, Webster. Total 21.

The Bill as amended, was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Atkinson, Badger, Bell, Benton, Birrell, Boland, Brees, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Ga., Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Md., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Pearce, Sebastian, Sprague, of Del., Sturgeon, Turney and Underwood. Total 43.

The nays were—Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Coggin, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Elmer, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, Webster.

In the House, on Friday the 11th, Mr. Vincent introduced the Oregon Bill, with the Senate's amendments. That was taken upon the Missouri Compromise. That was voted down, and rejected, yeas 121, nays 8.

In the Senate, Saturday, the 12th, the Oregon Bill, which had been returned from the House, was reintroduced to the amendment of the committee, securing the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific ocean, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Douglass moved that a committee of conference be appointed.

Mr. King suggested that the Senate must insist upon its amendment before it would be in order to ask a conference. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment (the Missouri compromise).

Mr. Benton said the first motion in order would be a motion to recede. He made that motion and asked the yeas and nays upon it.

After a good deal of discussion upon points of order, a motion was made to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which was negatived, Yeas 17, nays 3.

Mr. Benton hoped the vote would be taken in his motion to recede from the amendment. He had an anxious desire to adopt some mode of conciliation; and had always been against closing the Oregon Bill with any thing relating to California.

While our friends are engaged in these vicious feuds, let them stand to their arms. We are never more at war, until it is won. The democracy must be organized every where. Our own State is soon to speak. Let her not merely speak well, but with a power that shall shake the Union.—Argus.

Then look at NORTH CAROLINA with a federal, as far as we head from, of 2500. And in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, they are arriving.

The whole secret of the medicine is that it is a very powerful alternative to the debilitated system, altering the state of the blood, where it is impure, much quicker than any other medicine; taken in sufficient quantities it operates mildly on the bowels, without debilitating the patient; it strengthens and invigorates a debilitated system, and assists digestion. In fact it gives perfect satisfaction to every one that has used it.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

33rd There is not a day passes but we hear of some one that has used the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters successfully in some long standing disease. The whole secret of the medicine is that it is a very powerful alternative to the debilitated system, altering the state of the blood, where it is impure, much quicker than any other medicine; taken in sufficient quantities it operates mildly on the bowels, without debilitating the patient; it strengthens and invigorates a debilitated system, and assists digestion. In fact it gives perfect satisfaction to every one that has used it.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Portland, 5th inst., by Rev. Dr. Nichols, Hon. Daniel Gorham, of Alfred, to Mrs. Catherine P. Gorham, of Fryeburg.

DEATHS.

In Buckfield, 20th ult., Miss Prudence Roberts, aged 82 years.

Then look at NORTH CAROLINA with a federal, as far as we head from, of 2500. And in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, they are arriving.

The whole secret of the medicine is that it is a very powerful alternative to the debilitated system, altering the state of the blood, where it is impure, much quicker than any other medicine; taken in sufficient quantities it operates mildly on the bowels, without debilitating the patient; it strengthens and invigorates a debilitated system, and assists digestion. In fact it gives perfect satisfaction to every one that has used it.

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Norway Liberal Institute

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 4th of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M.

J. G. EVILIAH, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

W. M. ATCH, A. B., ASSISTANT.

J. M. SHAW, PRECEPTRESS.

J. H. BAKER, TEACHER OF PHYSICS.

M. A. COLE, TEACHER OF MUSC.

M. A. DEERING, TEACHER OF DRAWING.

A course of literary and scientific Lectures will be given during the term.

Lectures will be given to those wishing to qualify themselves for teaching.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful situations in the State, and is well adapted for study and recreation.

The building is new and commodious, and pleasantly shaded. The course of study will be ample, so as to qualify the student to enter upon the regular course of study in any college or seminary of his choice.

No pains will be spared to make the school profitable and agreeable to all concerned, and from the known ability of the Teachers, the reputation of its location, and the extensive opportunities for study and recreation, this school will be peculiarly calculated which will be especially suitable for those wishing to acquire a liberal education.

Boards will be obtained at good families at reasonable rates.

WILLIAMS LIBRARY appears that the Capital

of the new State of Oregon will be established by their Act of Incorporation, has been fully subscribed for and taken up agreeably to the provisions of said Act—public notice therefore is hereby given, that the first meeting of said Corporation will be held at Portland, on the 1st day of October next, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the office of the said Corporation, and that the first Annual Meeting will be held at Portland, on the 1st day of October next, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the office of the said Corporation.

WILLIAM T. TAYLOR, Administrator

of the estate of Samuel Taylor, late of Portland, in said county, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Oxford, that may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the fourth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

GEORGE V. ELLINGWOOD, Executor

of the last Will and Testament of John Ellingwood, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Oxford, that may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

THOMAS G. GARY, named Executor in a certain Petition of JOHN HUNT, Administrator

of the estate of East Bradford, in the State of Massachusetts, deceased, for leave to sell all or the real estate of said deceased situated in said county, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges, as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue:

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Oxford, that may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Oxford, that may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the twenty-first day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

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It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Oxford, that may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the twenty-third day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at

